Sustainable Port of San Diego

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Green Port Program Manager

Background of the Port

Port of San Diego

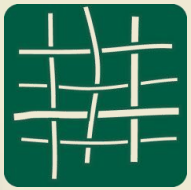
Green Port Program

- Green Port Policy adopted by Board of Port Commissioners in December 2007
- Developed to achieve long-term environmental, societal, and economic benefits through resource conservation, waste reduction, and pollution prevention

Goals of the Green Port Program

Waste Management: Reduce waste from Port operations through material reuse, recycling and composting.

Sustainable Business Practices: Give equal weight to environmental, economic and social concerns.



Sustainable Development: Enhance the environmental performance of Port buildings while maximizing long-term economic benefits.

Goals of the Green Port Program

Water: Improve water quality in San Diego Bay. Reduce the Port's water usage to preserve San Diego's water supply.

Energy: Conserve energy and maximize energy efficiency of Port operations.

Air: Reduce greenhouse gas contributions and other air emissions from Port operations.

Sustainable Development

- LEED certification for Port Administration and General Services Buildings in process
- Broadway Pier Terminal and Event Center construction to be complete in December 2010
  - LEED Silver certification anticipated in early 2011
  - Will be the first LEED certified cruise ship terminal

Sustainable Development

Water Conservation

- Water conservation strategy developed as part of an Environmental Management System
- Water use for FY09/10 was reduced 23% compared to FY07/08 baseline
  - More than 300,000 sq ft converted to low- or no-water landscaping
  - Plumbing fixtures replaced
  - Smart irrigation systems installed

Energy

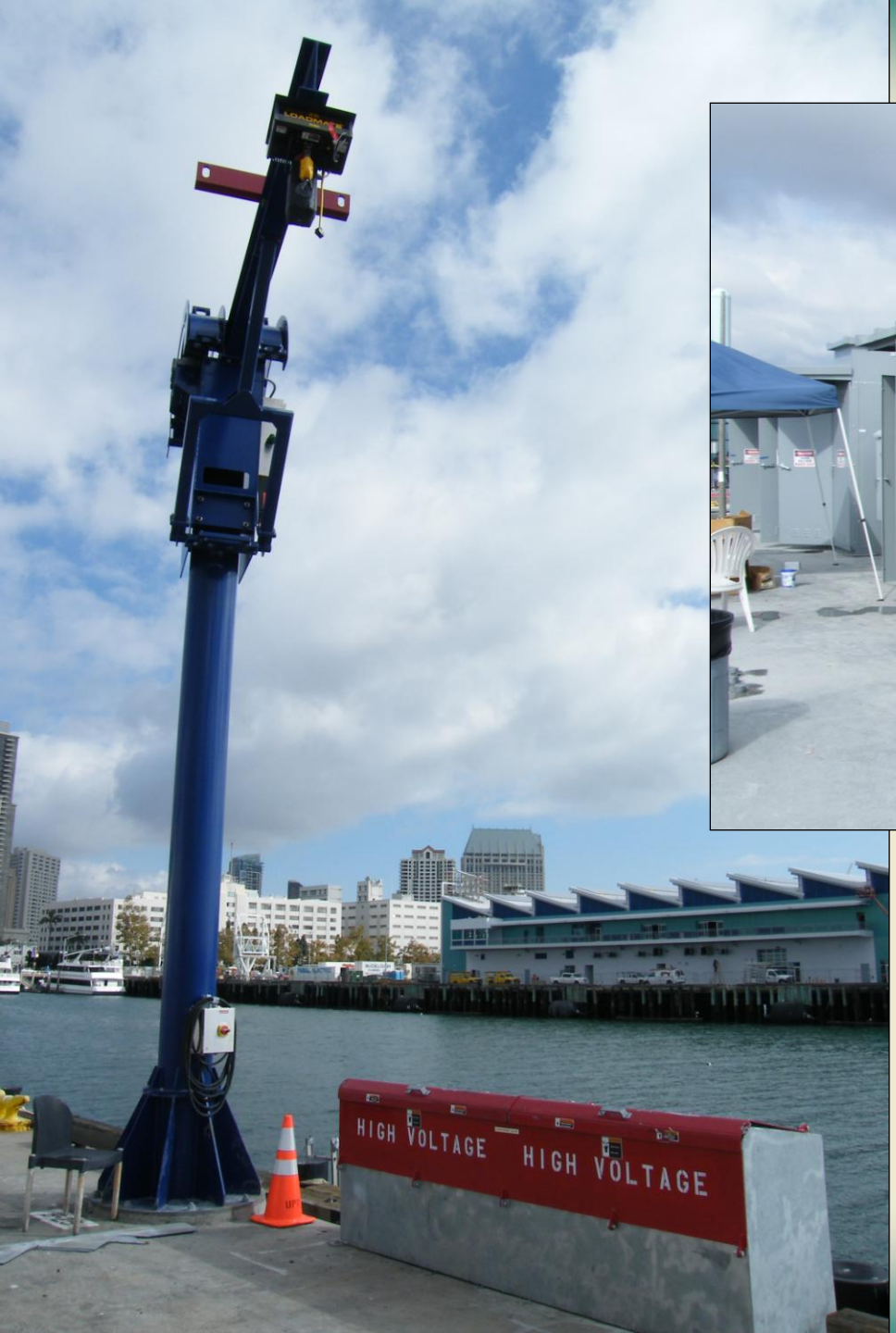
- Analysis of solar energy potential conducted for Port-operated areas
- Port's first photovoltaic system installed
- Retrofitting buildings to increase energy efficiency
- Replacing exterior lights with LED fixtures
- Explore opportunities for the use of other types of renewable energy

Air

- Installing shore power to reduce “hotelling” emissions from cruise ships
- Allows ships to use electrical power rather than diesel engines
- Regulatory requirements begin in January 2014

Shore Power Cruise Ship Terminal

- Complete in December 2010
- Infrastructure at three berths


HIGH VOLTAGE HIGH VOLTAGE


DANGER
HIGH VOLTAGE
KEEP OUT

Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Plan (CMAP)

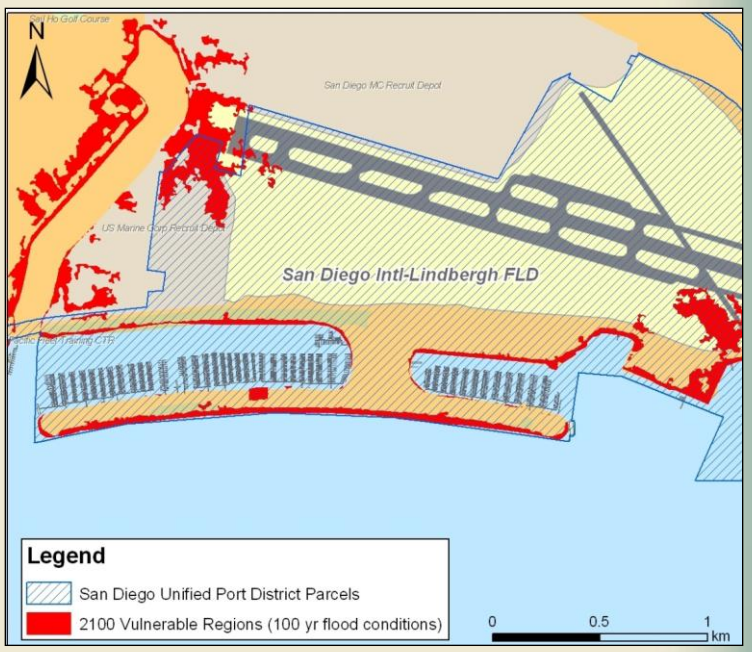
- Goals
  - Provide a tool for streamlining GHG evaluation for future CEQA processes
  - Achieve GHG reductions on Port tidelands
  - Identify strategies to adapt to the impacts of climate change

Greenhouse Gas Mitigation

- Quantify GHG emissions
- Identify GHG emission control measures
- Set goals for GHG reductions
- Track and monitor progress

Climate Change Adaptation

- Identify existing conditions
- Conduct vulnerability assessment
- Prioritize actions
- Develop implementation strategies



CMAP Development Process

Stage 1: Development of CMAP

GHG Mitigation

1. Baseline & Future Emission Inventories
2. Review & Rank Control Measures
3. Set Goals
4. Specify Control Measures to Achieve Goals
5. Tracking Methods

Climate Change Adaptation

1. ICLEI Existing Conditions
2. ICLEI and Port Vulnerabilities
3. ICLEI and Port Prioritization of Actions
4. ICLEI and Port Implementation Strategies

Stage 2: Draft CMAP

Stage 3: Final CMAP

Stage 4: CEQA Process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PORT
Port of San Diego
Thank you
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Unified Port
of San Diego